

postcommissural fornix. Tetrodotoxin (TTX, Sigma) was applied locally in a concentration of 10 μ M (dissolved in ACSF) with a broken micropipette placed on the slice surface near the recording site. Injections of a small biocytin (Sigma) crystal into the fornix were performed with a miniature needle. After an incubation period of 8-10 h in the interface chamber, slices were fixed in 4 % paraformaldehyde, resectioned and reacted with ABC peroxidase reagent (Vector Labs). --

IN THE CLAIMS

Cancel claims 18-25 and 35, without prejudice or disclaimer, and add the following claims.

36. A method for the improvement of the CNS after axonal regeneration comprising specific inhibition of basal membrane formation induced by a lesion of neuronal tissue comprising administering systemically or locally, to a body in need thereof, an inhibitor of basal membrane formation wherein the inhibitor substance is an inhibitor of the synthesis of basal membrane building elements, an inhibitor of the assembly of basal membrane building elements, or the inhibitor of the synthesis of basal membrane building elements and the inhibitor of the assembly of basal membrane building elements.
37. The method of claim 36, wherein the basal membrane building elements are collagen IV, laminin, entactin, accessory substances for proper function or assembly of the basal membrane, or accessory substances for proper function and accessory substances for proper assembly of the basal membrane.